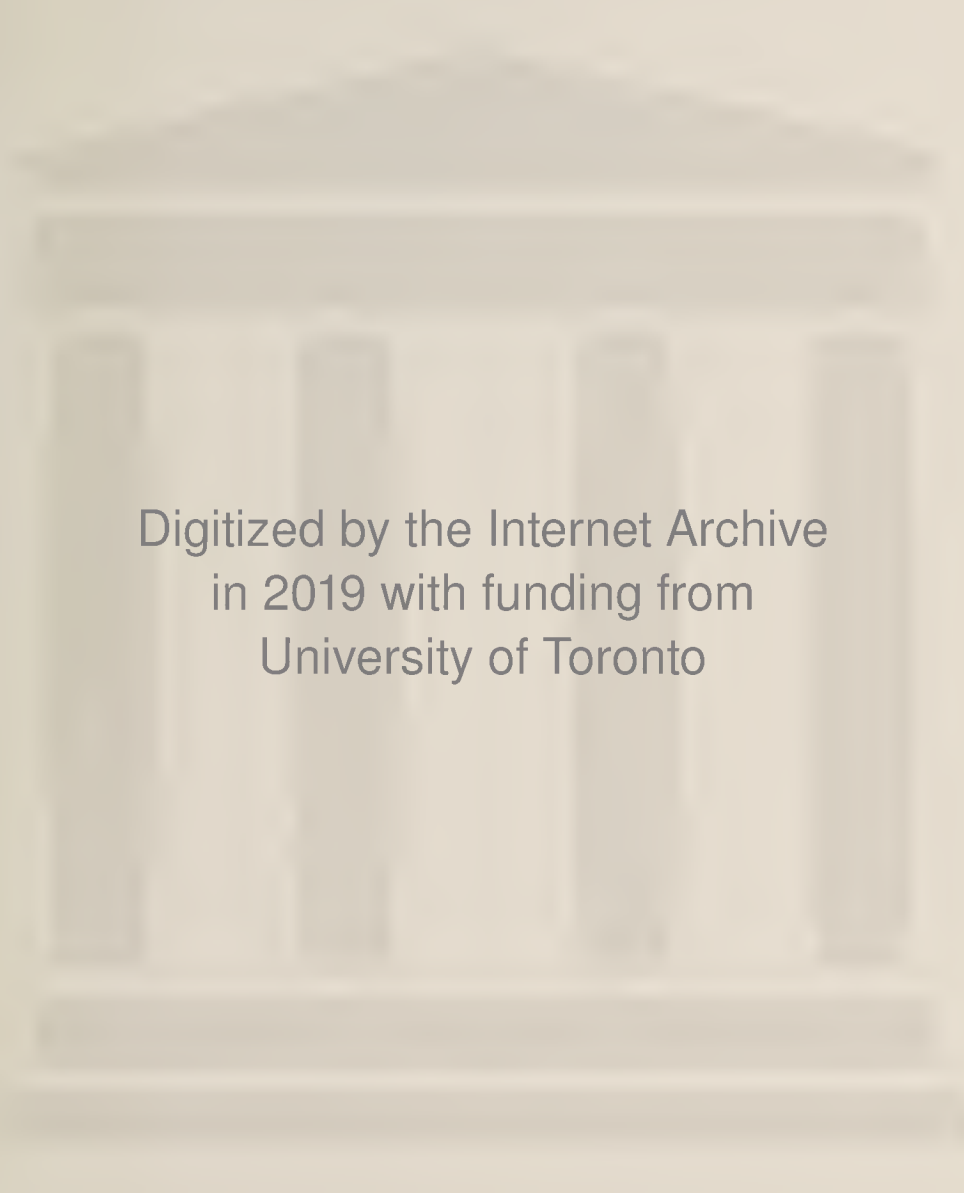




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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Faculty of Dentistry

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

1966

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

First Year

BIOCHEMISTRY

Answer SEVEN questions
All questions of equal value

Answers to questions 1 - 6 should be written in a separate book from answers to questions 7 - 10.

1. Define the term "Michaelis constant" and explain its significance.
2. What are the principal metabolic reactions which bring about the reduction of NADP to NADPH₂? Give an example of the metabolic use of NADPH₂.
3. Why does active muscle respire (take up oxygen) more rapidly than resting muscle.
4. The following compounds were subjected to an electric field in a buffer of pH 7.0; glycine, aspartic acid, lysine. Which of these compounds would move and would they move towards the cathode (-) or anode (+). Explain your answer.
5. A protein coding segment of chromosomal DNA contains the following base sequence - GTGATCATA. Write the amino acid sequence in the corresponding segment of the protein, showing your reasoning. (Transfer RNA anticodons AUC, AUA = phenylalanine, UAG = asparagine, UAU = methionine, CAC = valine, GUG - histidine.)

- 2 -

6. Given a mixture of two proteins, what physico-chemical differences might be exploited to achieve a purification of each?

Answer the following in a separate book.

7. What is meant by a biological "high-energy" compound? Write the formulae of (a) two compounds which are considered to be "high-energy" and (b) two which are not. Compare the equilibrium constants of hydrolytic reactions involving types (a) and (b).
8. Discuss the statement that long chain fatty acids are more concentrated forms of potential metabolic energy than glucose. (A detailed description of metabolic pathways is not required.)
9. Describe the differences between pyruvic acid metabolism in yeast and animal cells.
10. Write the structure of (a) a nucleotide (b) a nucleoside. State the difference between the sugar phosphate bond and the sugar base bond. How are individual nucleotides linked together in RNA or DNA?

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

First Year

DENTAL AND COMPARATIVE DENTAL ANATOMY

MARKS Answer parts A and B in separate books

Part A - DENTAL ANATOMY

- 20 1. Draw, 4 times magnification, the labial view of the /3 and /3 and list the distinguishing features.
- 12 2. Draw the mesial view of 6/ and 6/, 3 times magnification, in occlusion, and label the six surfaces which are in contact.
- 28 3. By means of labelled diagrams describe:
- a) The compensating occlusal curviture of Monson.
 - b) The compensating occlusal curviture of Von Spee.
 - c) The functional jaw relationships of Posselt.

Part B - COMPARATIVE DENTAL ANATOMY

MARKS

Answer two of the three questions. Diagrams may be used to illustrate your answers.

- 20 1. Define the following terms by means of labelled diagrams and write a short note to show that you understand how the structure of the tooth is correlated to the articulation. Give examples of animals to which these terms apply:
 - a) carnassial secodonty
 - b) transverse lophodonty
 - c) piscivorous homodonty
 - d) omnivorous bunodonty
- 20 2. Discuss the derivation of the diphyodont system of replacement in placental mammals from the reptilian polyphyodont system.
- 20 3. Relate the modern modified theory that accounts for the homologies of molar cusp formation. Show how the human molar is derived from these and which cusps may be lost or added.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

First Year

GROSS ANATOMY

MARKS

- 20 1. Describe the structure of the spinal cord and its organization in relation to (a) reflex pathways and (b) the cables of pathways that are conveying impulses to the cerebral hemisphere and to the cerebellum.
- 20 2. Give a complete account of the mandible.
- 20 3. Describe the horizontal series of superficial lymph nodes that surrounds the junction of head and neck under the headings:
- (a) Location of each group
 - (b) Related blood vessels
 - (c) Territory sending afferents to each group.
- 20 4. Describe the buccinator muscle.
- 20 5. Write short notes on:
- (a) The ovary
 - (b) The stomach
 - (c) The diaphragm
 - (d) The left atrio-ventricular (mitral) valve.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

FIRST YEAR

HISTOLOGY

MARKS

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 20 | 1. | What is the microscopic structure of a pulmonary bronchus? |
| 20 | 2. | Describe in detail, the steps that occur during repair of a fracture of an edentulous mandible in the premolar area. |
| 20 | 3. | Describe the histologic structure of the mucous membrane in the various parts of the mouth, and in each instance relate structure to local function. |
| 20 | 4. | What is the structure of the wall of the duodenum? |
| 20 | 5. | Give a description of the various cellular and intercellular components of the periodontal ligament, and relate each to ligament function. |

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

FINAL EXAMINATION, January 15, 1966

THREE HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. The total possible mark for each question is in brackets at the left hand side. Make sure your exam paper is complete. Plan your time - do not spend too long at any one question.

Do the easier questions first, then return to those you find difficult.

(35) 1. Explain briefly the following terms as used in organic chemistry.

Give one example of each. Do four of the seven parts

(i) hyperconjugation

(ii) carbanion

(iii) hydrogen bonding

(iv) keto-enol tautomerism

(v) non-bonded interactions

(vi) resonance energy

(vii) cis-trans isomerism

(50) 2. Write equations showing how seven of the following transformations can be carried out. You may use any inorganic compounds, catalysts and organic solvents necessary. Only in parts (vi) to (x) inclusive may you use any other organic compounds (apart from solvents) than those mentioned.

(i) propanal to 2-methyl-2,3-dibromopentanal

(ii) methylacetylene to 2-methyl-3-pentyne-2-ol

(iii) Diethylmalonate and ethyl bromide to diethyl acetic acid
($(C_2H_5)_2CHCO_2H$)

(iv) ethylacetate to 3-methyl-3-pentanol

(v) acetic acid to N,N-diethyl acetamide

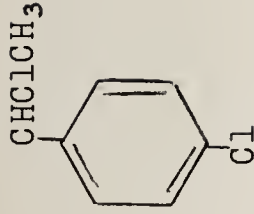
(vi) benzene to p - diethyl - benzene

(vii) aniline to phenol

(viii) toluene to p - amino toluene

(ix) phenol to o-hydroxy benzaldehyde

(x) ethyl benzene to



- (40) 3. In the nitration of anisole (methyl phenyl ether) only o- and p-nitroanisoles are produced. By means of the mechanism of this reaction and by considering the relative stabilities of the possible intermediates, explain this product formation and the absence of m-nitroanisole in the product.

3. (continued)

- (25) 4. Give the two mechanisms possible for acid catalysed hydrolysis of esters. How does the structure of the ester determine by which mechanism hydrolysis will occur?

- (15) 5. How would you distinguish between the following pairs of compounds by means of one chemical reaction (elemental analysis excluded), each
- (i) cyclohexane and benzene

(ii) diethyl ketone and methyl ethyl ketone

(iii) ethylamine and aniline

(iv) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ and $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_3$

(v) $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_3$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}$

- (30) 6. Using clear unambiguous diagrams give the two possible chair conformations of:-

(i) trans-1-methyl-4-t-butyl cyclohexane

(ii) cis-1-methyl-4-t-butyl cyclohexane

In each case indicate which is the more stable conformation.

(30) 7. Explain the following:

- (i) Bulky substituents increase the rate of an S_N1 reaction but decrease the rate of an S_N2 reaction.

- (ii) Electron withdrawing substituents increase the rate of an S_N2 reaction but decrease markedly the rate of an S_N1 reaction.

- (iii) The S_N1 mechanism is sensitive to changes in the polarity of the solvent whereas the S_N2 mechanism is insensitive to such changes.

- (iv) In contrast to primary aliphatic halides, the halide benzyl chloride ($C_6H_5CH_2Cl$) undergoes solvolysis by an S_N1 mechanism

(40) 8. Account for the following:-

(i) Anisole undergoes chlorination more readily than benzene which is in turn more easily chlorinated than nitrobenzene.

(ii) Sodium methoxide displaces the chlorine in p-nitro chlorobenzene with ease, whereas with chlorobenzene the displacement is extremely slow.

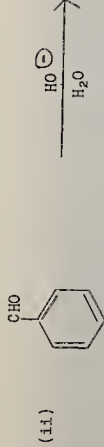
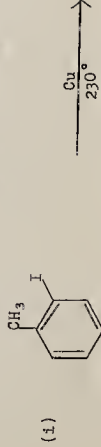
(iii) Phenols are stronger acids than aliphatic alcohols.

(iv) Chloroacetic acid ($\text{ClCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$) is a stronger acid than acetic acid but 4-chlorobutanoic acid ($\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$) is about as strong as acetic acid.

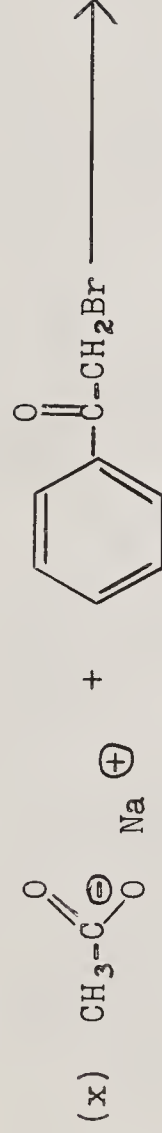
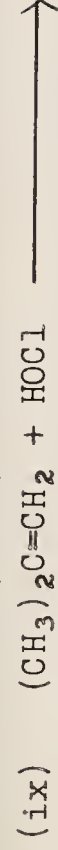
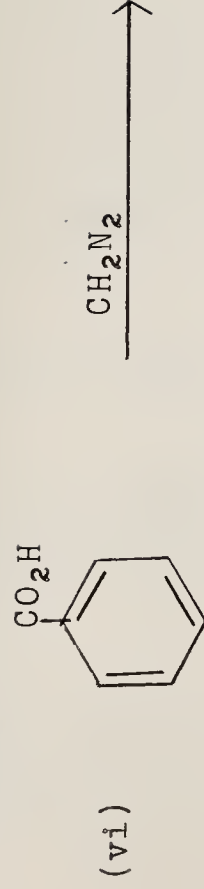
8 (Continued)

- (v) The nitrogen in pyridine () is a stronger base than that in pyrrole (.

(30) 9. What are the product(s) from the following reactions:-



9. (continued)



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Annual Examinations, 1966

Second Year

BACTERIOLOGY

MARKS

- 10 1. Write a brief note on either A or B.
- A Mechanisms by which genes regulate the phenotype
 of organisms.
- B Bacterial metabolism leading to the production
 of acids.
- 10 2. Explain using appropriate examples:
- i Viral interference
- ii Mechanisms which are thought to operate in vivo
 in acquired immunity.
- 15 3. What is the pathogenesis of bacterial pneumonia?
 What organisms could be involved? List the labora-
 tory procedures to identify the organisms. What
 would be the therapy?
- 20 4. An adult patient has an ulcer on the lips: What
 infectious agents could be the cause? What are
 the clinical differences and how could the clinical
 diagnosis be confirmed in the laboratory? What
 would be the therapy in each case?

MARKS

15 5. Answer either A or B

What is the pathogenesis, pathology, clinical symptoms and complications of an infection by:

- A Measles virus
- B Smallpox virus

15 6. Write a brief note on any three of the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Hepatitis viruses | Cl. botulinum |
| Weil's disease | Serum sickness |
| Tuberculin test | Coomb's test for univalent |
| Skin diphtheria | antibody |
| Actinomycosis | Blocking antibody in the |
| | treatment of hay fever |

15 7. i What are the mechanisms involved in three types of food poisoning?

ii What are the differences in clinical symptoms and what are the treatments?

iii List the procedures to confirm the diagnosis in the laboratory.

Second Dental Year

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

No paper available

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE BOARD OF LANDS

ON THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1900

IN THE MATTER OF THE
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AND IN THE MATTER OF THE
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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966
Second Year

PHYSIOLOGY

Answer only FIVE of the eight questions. The questions are of equal value.

1. (a) Outline the processes that add erythrocytes to the blood, and the processes that destroy or remove erythrocytes. Outline also the factors that regulate or modify these processes.

(b) Briefly outline the role of each of the following in haemostasis or coagulation of the blood:
 - i Antihaemophilic factor (Factor VIII)
 - ii Hageman factor (Factor XII)
 - iii Calcium ion
 - iv Platelets
 - v Vitamin K
 - vi Plasminogen

2. (a) Show, by means of a table or diagram, the operation of the factors involved in the interchanges of fluid (water and dissolved substances) between blood plasma and interstitial fluid. Describe and explain at least 3 conditions or states that alter the rate of interchange.

(b) Outline concisely the sites of production and the physiological significance of the following components of blood:
 - i Lymphocytes
 - ii Plasma albumin
 - iii Urea
 - iv Free Fatty acids

3. (a) Outline and explain the operation of the factors that are involved in maintenance of the arterial blood pressure.

3. (b) Outline the factors that are involved in alteration of the blood flow through the salivary glands during secretion.
4. (a) Discuss the forces that cause inflation of the lungs during inspiration, and the forces that tend to oppose inflation.

(b) Outline the functions and activities of the red blood corpuscles and their components in:
 - i Oxygen transport and exchange.
 - ii Carbon dioxide transport and exchange.
5. Describe and explain:
 - i The role of the glomeruli of the kidney in the production of urine.
 - ii The effects on the kidney and the body fluids of extirpation of both adrenal glands.
6. Write concise notes on:
 - i Action potentials in nerve.
 - ii Basal metabolic rate.
 - iii Cyanosis.
 - iv Characteristics of simple (spinal) reflex activity.
7. Outline the roles of reflexes initiated by stretch stimuli in the control of:
 - i Circulation of the blood
 - ii Respiration
 - iii Tonus in skeletal muscle
 - iv Posture
8. (a) Discuss the functional importance of salivary secretion.

(b) Describe and explain the effects of any two of the following in mammals:
 - i Pancreatectomy
 - ii Thyroidectomy
 - iii Parathyroidectomy
 - iv Ovariectomy

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

THIRD YEAR
ANAESTHESIA

MARKS

- 20 1. Discuss anaesthesia for the upper molar teeth under the following headings:
- (a) Indications for infiltration techniques as opposed to block technique.
 - (b) An outline in point form of the tuberosity block injection.
 - (c) Your treatment of a haematoma which results from an injection into this area.
- 20 2. Discuss what you would suggest as an ideal emergency set-up which should be in every dental office. Explain the application of each item in your set-up.
- 20 3. (a) Why is it important for a dentist to be able to visualize every tissue that he is penetrating during a mandibular block injection;
- (b) Draw a cross-section of the mandible to illustrate these hard and soft tissues.
- 20 4. (a) Briefly discuss the factors involved in the control of respiration.
- (b) Show briefly how general anaesthesia can affect the control of respiration.
- 20 5. List: 1) the characteristics of what may be considered an ideal method of pain control in dental practice,
- 2) the basic principles governing applied pharmacology as related to dental anaesthesia,
 - 3) the classes of drugs used in sedation in dentistry, giving two examples of each class.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

THIRD YEAR
GENERAL SURGERY

MARKS

- 20 1. A patient has an acute pyogenic infection -
- (a) Describe the systemic signs and symptoms that might be present.
 - (b) Describe the treatment.
 - (c) Enumerate the complications that might occur from the use of anti-biotics.
- 15 2. Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a severe haemorrhage.
- 15 3. Write a brief note to indicate what is meant by:
- (a) Intermittent claudication
 - (b) Ischemic necrosis
 - (c) Thrombophlebitis
 - (d) Dry gangrene
- 15 4. (a) Describe the clinical features of a patient with a fracture of a long bone.
- (b) Enumerate the causes of non-union of a fracture.
- 20 5. (a) Describe the clinical characteristics of a malignant tumour.
- (b) Indicate briefly the methods of treatment that are available.
- 15 6. Describe the clinical features of a patient with obstruction to the sub-mandibular duct caused by a calculus.

Third Dental Year

NUTRITION

No paper available

Third Dental Year

ORAL PATHOLOGY

No paper available

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

<u>MARKS</u>	<u>Third Year</u> <u>PERIODONTICS</u>
4	1. (a) Discuss the indications for applications of the principle of pocket therapy, known as Production of Recession.
6	(b) List the available techniques for production of recession.
20	(c) Describe in detail, one of the above named techniques as it might apply to: i supra bony pockets ii intra bony pockets
20	2. Compare and contrast simplex and complex periodontitis.
10	3. Discuss factors which influence prognosis following periodontal therapy.
10	4. Make drawings (use at least one-half page) at a low-power microscope magnification to illustrate the two most common types of periodontal disease at medium stage of progress.
10	5. Discuss the values and the limitations of radiographic evidence in the examination of periodontal disease.
10	6. If a patient has a sound tooth which exhibits mobility two, (marked, but not extreme) what conditions and factors should be considered in determining cause and treatment for this mobility.
10	7. Outline the objectives and procedures employed in occlusal correction by grinding in this faculty.

Third Dental Year

PHARMACOLOGY

No paper available

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

THIRD YEAR
PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

MARKS Answer Parts A and B in separate books.

PART A

- 30 1. Write a short paragraph under each of the following headings, stressing the main points:
- (a) Therapeutic dentifrices
 - (b) The meaning of the 'D.M.F. index'
 - (c) Dental fluorosis
 - (d) The mechanism of action of topical fluorides in the prevention of dental caries.
 - (e) The functions of saliva
- 4 2. Name the main organic constituents of enamel and dentine.
- 2 3. What are the chemical constituents of enamel that increase caries susceptibility?
- 8 4. What factors determine the caries-producing potential of a dental plaque?
- 6 5. State, briefly, three main conclusions of the 'Vipeholm Study' on the cariogenicity of carbohydrate food stuffs?

Part B

- 17 6. Describe the method of assessing diets qualitatively as used in the Preventive Department. How can you tell from this qualitative diet analysis what nutrients are most likely to be present in optimal or minimal amounts in the diet being studied. Discuss.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

JOSEPH NEASE, ESQ.

1793

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

FOURTH YEAR

DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

MARKS

- 20 1. Many people both within and outside the dental profession are aware that less than one-third of the Canadian people receive regular dental care. Governments are advocating 'medicare' and 'denti-care' programs which must be 'universal' (available to all citizens).

Describe the possible plans which would increase the demand for dental care and supply the needed manpower for a dental program.

State your own preference of plans with reasons for your choice.

- 5 2. Epidemiological studies of dental disease are very useful in public health research and public health programs. List some of the uses to which such survey data may be put.

ENDODONTICS

- 20 1. A patient, sixteen years of age, presents with a maxillary left central incisor which shows extensive coronal caries, reacts to electric vitality test and exhibits acute pain on the application of heat. The maxillary right central incisor in the same patient gives no reaction to vitality tests and shows no abnormality in the radiograph of the periapical region. Describe briefly the endodontic treatment which you would follow for each tooth at:

- a) the first appointment
- b) the second appointment

MARKS

5. 2. A young adult patient presents with a pulp involved maxillary first bicuspid which is endodontically operable. Give four reasons which you would hope would guide your patient to accept endodontic treatment rather than extraction of the tooth.

PRACTICE ADMINISTRATION

- 15 1. The discipline committee of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario annually reports on complaints received from the public regarding services provided by dentists.
- a) What is the general nature of these complaints?
- b) How could some of these complaints have been prevented from developing?
- 10 2. Give:
- a) an example 'day sheet' showing the various entries
- b) an example 'income and disbursement' sheet showing entries for deposits and expenditures on a monthly basis.

PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

- 7 1. List the factors that play a significant role in the etiology of dental caries.
- 18 2. Discuss the role of saliva as a natural defence mechanism in oral health.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.

1790.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY SAMUEL JOHNSON. LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall. 1790.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

FOURTH YEAR

DENTAL RADIOLOGY

MARKS

- 16 1. Give a detailed description of the radiographic projections which may be necessary in the investigation of a pathological lesion occupying the posterior mandible.
- 18 2. With this examination paper there are six **prints** of radiographs. Write a complete report of each case.

The six prints must be handed in with your answer book.

- 16 3. List the various pathological and anatomical radiolucencies and radiopacities that may be observed in periapical radiographs of the anterior maxillary region (cuspid to cuspid areas inclusive) in a patient 35 years of age.

It is suggested that 2 separate columns be made, listing under:

- (A) The observed radiolucencies of pathological or anatomical nature.
- (B) The observed radiopacities of pathological or anatomical nature.

ORAL SURGERY

MARKS

- 5 1. (a) Describe forces employed in removal of mandibular anterior teeth.
- 5 (b) Describe procedure for removal of a root remnant of a mandibular lateral incisor, fractured during attempted extraction. Illustrate with diagrams.
- 10 2. A male patient, aged 50, presents with a large submandibular swelling. A carious mandibular left first molar had ached severely several days prior, but has now subsided. The tooth is beyond repair. Describe your management of this case.
- 15 3. What additional considerations in therapeutic and surgical treatment are necessary in patients with:
- 1. Controlled diabetes
 - 2. History of coronary infarction
 - 3. Pernicious anaemia
 - 4. History of rheumatic fever
 - 5. Carcinoma of floor of mouth preparatory to irradiation therapy.
- 15 4. Discuss the merits of "Sedation as an adjunct to local anaesthesia" under the following headings:
- (a) Indications and contraindications.
 - (b) Methods of administration.
 - (c) Drugs utilized.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

FOURTH YEAR

MARKS

ORAL DIAGNOSIS

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1. Describe the disorders seen on inspection of the oral cavity which may be due to the systemic administration of drugs. |
| 20 | 2. Enumerate the symptoms which may be felt by an individual from the initial carious lesion of a tooth to the development of an acute dento-alveolar abscess. Briefly relate these symptoms to the underlying progressive pathology. |
| 15 | 3. Write brief notes on the following:

a) median rhomboid glossitis

b) the DMF index

c) recurrent aphthous ulceration. |

- 2 -

MARKSMEDICINE

- 20 1. Discuss Pernicious Anemia under the following headings:
- a) cause and pathogenesis
 - b) clinical manifestations including complications
 - c) oral lesions and the role of the dentist in diagnosis
 - d) findings in the peripheral blood and bone marrow
 - e) treatment
- 15 2. Write a brief note on:
- a) Bronchiectasis
 - b) Lobar Pneumonia
 - c) Pulmonary Embolism
- 15 3. Discuss the symptoms, signs, oral manifestations, complications and treatment of Diabetes Mellitus.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

FOURTH YEAR

PAEDODONTICS

MARKS

ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED IN POINT FORM

- 5 1. (a) Name the areas in the mouth where it is sometimes necessary to slice deciduous teeth in order to accommodate the erupting permanent teeth and indicate the teeth to be sliced.
- 10 (b) In a five years and ten months old child, we often see clinical evidence that indicates that the child will have a Class II malocclusion in the permanent dentition.
- (i) Give one clinical example relating to deciduous occlusion.
- (ii) Give one clinical example relating to sequence of eruption.
- 20 2. In the mouth of a five and one-half year old child, the two lower permanent centrals have erupted causing the premature loss of the deciduous laterals. The distance from the distal of the permanent centrals to the mesial of the respective deciduous cuspids is 1 mm. The lower first deciduous molars were lost prematurely because of infected pulps. The lower six molars had not yet erupted.
- (a) What advice would you give the parents with respect to space maintenance at this time and why?
- (b) What advice would you give the parents when you find the permanent laterals erupting in a completely blocked out lingual position?

MARKS

15 3. (a) A six and one half months old child accidentally knocked out an upper deciduous central. The deciduous laterals had erupted to a point where 1 mm. of the crown was exposed. What would be your treatment plan and why?

(b) A mother reported by telephone that her nine months old baby had fallen and the two upper "baby" centrals were missing and could not be found.

On seeing the child in your office, a clinical examination revealed that the maxillary deciduous lateral incisors had fully erupted and were in normal position.

What would be your treatment plan and why?

(c) One week after an amalgam restoration had been placed in a molar tooth, the patient returned complaining of sensitivity to heat and cold in the area, but stating that the intensity of the pain was decreasing.

The case history and radiographs revealed that, although the cavity preparation was very moderate in depth, a cement lining had been properly placed.

What might you expect to see in the mouth that would be related to the complaint and explain why this sensitivity was decreasing?

Report of the Committee on

the Administration of the

United States Department of the Interior

for the year 1900

Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives

at their joint session, on January 10, 1901

by JOHN D. LONG, Chairman

of the Committee on the Administration of the

Department of the Interior

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1901

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

FOURTH YEAR

RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

MARKS

- 15 1. a) Define the rest relation of the mandible.
- b) What is the result of:
- i) Increasing the vertical dimension beyond physiological limits?
- ii) Decreasing the vertical dimension below the physiological requirements?
- 15 2. List in sequence, the clinical chairside procedure used in relining a Class I partial denture.
- 15 3. A female patient, thirty-five years of age, presents herself at your office immediately following an accident in which the upper left central was fractured at the junction of the middle and gingival third of the crown. There is a small pulp exposure. The dentition exhibits an overbite of 4 mm. and an overjet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. No other teeth are involved.

Describe briefly how you would proceed with treatment, giving reasons for so doing.

- 5 4. a) List three different methods of soft tissue preparation prior to the taking of a rubber base impression.
- 5 b) Enumerate briefly the essential precautions you would take to insure a good hydrocolloid impression.

MARKS

- 5 4. c) Under what conditions would a rubber base impression be preferred to a hydrocolloid? Name several.
- 10 5. Compare differences in initial treatment procedures in a vital tooth following:
- a) accidental small pulp exposure
 - b) near pulp exposure by caries.
- 20 6. A patient, female, age 30, reports that she has been unable to chew tough foods during the past two months, because the chewing induces discomfort in the area of the posterior part of the left cheek. During the last two months the patient has had a general physical examination and an ear-nose-and-throat examination. The findings were negative. It was suggested by a physician that the patient consult a dentist.
- Outline the examination procedure which you should employ to determine the cause of the discomfort.
7. State briefly:
- 5 a) Factors which influence the tightness of teeth.
 - 5 b) Direct local causes of recession of the gingival tissues.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1704

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
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Annual Examinations, 1966

First Year Dental Hygiene

MARKS

BACTERIOLOGY

- 10 1. Explain the following terms using an example in each case:
- (a) Virulence
 - (b) Messenger RNA
 - (c) Complement
 - (d) Zone of antibody excess in a precipitation antigen-antibody reaction.
- 10 2. Describe the action of an exotoxin and of endotoxins.
- 10 3. Give a short description of four different types of vaccine.
- 10 4. How are antigens and antibodies purified before they can be used for diagnosis of a disease in the laboratory.
- 15 5. What are the mechanisms involved in asthma?
How can the cause be diagnosed and how can it be treated?

MARKS

- 10 6. Discuss the pathogenesis of acute infections caused by haemolytic streptococci? Describe some of the clinical lesions.
- 20 7. Write a short note about:
- (a) Lymphadenitis caused by staphylococci
 - (b) Puerperal fever
 - (c) Scarlet fever
 - (d) Rheumatic fever
 - (e) Rheumatoid arthritis
- 15 8. Write a short note about any three of the following:
- (a) Coomb's test
 - (b) Chickenpox
 - (c) Diseases caused by enterococci
 - (d) Herpes virus
 - (e) Functions of the natural flora of the body.
 - (f) Passive immunity

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

FACULTY OF PHARMACY AND DENTAL HYGIENE

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1966
First Year - All Courses

ENGLISH

Examiners - The Staff in English

Answer FOUR questions in all: Parts A and B, and one question from each of Parts C and D.

PART A (30 minutes)

Write brief notes on the treatment and significance of six of the following:

- (a) Don Pedro de Mendez (in Gulliver's Travels)
- (b) Dave Singleman (in Death of a Salesman)
- (c) Clarissa (in The Rape of the Lock)
- (d) "The Pilot of the Galilean Lake" (in Lycidas)
- (e) The Walter Scott (in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn)
- (f) Roderigo (in Othello)
- (g) Madame Sosostreis (in The Waste Land)
- (h) Dagon (in Samson Agonistes)
- (i) "My dear, dear Sister" (in Tintern Abbey)
- (j) Lucky (in Waiting for Godot)
- (k) William Morel (in Sons and Lovers)
- (l) Little Britain (in Great Expectations)

PART B (40 minutes)

Place in context two of the following passages and show, by an examination of such factors as theme, diction, imagery, tone, rhythm, poetic attitude, how each of the two passages you discuss is typical of its author and its time.

- (a) While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the stack, or the barn-door,
Stoutly struts his dames before:
Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn,
From the side of some hoar hill,
Through the high wood echoing shrill:
Sometime walking, not unseen,
By hedgerow elms, on hillocks green,
Right against the eastern gate
Where the great Sun begins his state,
Robed in flames and amber light,
The clouds in thousand liveries dight;
While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrowed land,
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe,
And every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.

(b)

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again;
Not Chaos-like together crushed and bruised,
But, as the world, harmoniously confused:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, all agree.
Here waving groves a chequered scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day;
As some coy nymph her lover's warm address
Nor quite indulges, nor can quite repress.
There, interspersed in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Here in full light the russet plains extend:
There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend.
Even the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And 'midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That crowned with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn.

(c)

Then sing, ye Birds, sing, sing a joyous song!
And let the young Lambs bound
As to the tabor's sound!
We in thought will join your throng,
Ye that pipe and ye that play,
Ye that through your hearts today
Feel the gladness of the May!
What though the radiance which was once so bright
Be now for ever taken from my sight,
Though nothing can bring back the hour
Of splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower;
We will grieve not, rather find
Strength in what remains behind;
In the primal sympathy
Which having been must ever be;
In the soothing thoughts that spring
Out of human suffering;
In the faith that looks through death,
In years that bring the philosophic mind.

(d)

I should have been a pair of ragged claws
Scuttling across the floors of silent seas.
....
And the afternoon, the evening, sleeps so peacefully!
Smoothed by long fingers,
Asleep...tired...or it malingers,
Stretched on the floor, here beside you and me.
Should I, after tea and cakes and ices,
Have the strength to force the moment to its crisis?
But though I have wept and fasted, wept and prayed,
Though I have seen my head (grown slightly bald) brought in
upon a platter,
I am no prophet -- and here's no great matter;
I have seen the moment of my greatness flicker,
And I have seen the eternal Footman hold my coat, and snicker,
And in short, I was afraid.

PART C (40 minutes)

- (a) "There are, in fact, two Othellos, the noble Moor of the opening scenes, and the 'base Indian' of the second half of the play." Discuss.
- (b) Discuss the thematic significance of Samson's four encounters--with Manoa, Dalila, Harapha, and the Officer.
- (c) "He [Happy], like his brother, is lost, but in a different way." Discuss the differing roles of Biff and Happy in developing the main themes of Death of a Salesman.
- (d) "The theme of the two thieves on the cross, the theme of the uncertainty of the hope of salvation, does indeed pervade the whole play [Waiting for Godot]." Discuss.
- (e) Describe and discuss the nature of the antagonistic forces (i.e., those which oppose the tragic hero) in two of Othello, Samson Agonistes, or Death of a Salesman.

PART D (40 minutes)

- (a) "Swift's satire is a two-edged sword." Consider the extent to which Swift satirizes Gulliver as well as the inhabitants of the lands to which he journeys.
- (b) Mark Twain has been called "Swiftian" in his satirical view of human behavior, and his detestation of "the damned human race." What analogies do you find between Gulliver's Travels and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn to support such an opinion?
- (c) "Both Huck and Pip must break away not only from social conventions, but also from a set of illusions." Discuss.
- (d) "Where the individual is small, the world is large. But where the novelist's interest is in his central character's inner life, then the character's surroundings are unimportant." With this statement in mind, discuss the relation between the central character and his "world" in Great Expectations and Sons and Lovers.
- (e) Discuss the thematic significance of the conflict between physical and spiritual love in Sons and Lovers.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

First Year Dental Hygiene

FOOD CHEMISTRY

MARKS

ANSWER ALL 5 QUESTIONS

- 20 1. Give an example of, and the formula for, each of the following:
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) fat | (vi) fatty acid |
| (ii) carboxylic acid | (vii) tertiary alcohol |
| (iii) ester | (viii) ketone |
| (iv) alcohol | (ix) monosaccharide |
| (v) trihydric alcohol | (x) aldehyde |
- 20 2. (a) Give a general classification for proteins, including the names of some examples.
- (b) Write structural formulae for:
- (i) an amino acid
- (ii) a peptide bond
- (iii) a zwitterion
- (c) Discuss the digestion of carbohydrates in the body, including in your answer:
- (i) Enzymes involved
- (ii) Location of action of enzymes
- (iii) pH for optimum enzyme activity
- (iv) End products of the reaction
- 20 3.(a) What are the meanings of the following suffixes when referred to organic compounds?
- "al", "one", "ose", "oic", "ase", "ol".

- 2 -

MARKS

3. (b) Give an example of each group of substances mentioned in (a), with formula where possible.
- (c) Name foods or food products in which any three may be found.
- 20 4. (a) Give a general classification of carbohydrates, including the general formula for each class.
- (b) List eight examples of carbohydrates and fit them into your classification.
- (c) With respect to carbohydrates, discuss the following:
Pentose, Barfoed's test, Fermentation, Osazone formation, Iodine in KI.
- 20 5. Write a 150 word essay on either MILK or EGGS including information which will show the nutritional value.

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HISTOLOGY

MARKS

- 10 1. (a) Classify the oral mucous membranes.
- 15 (b) By means of fully labelled drawings indicate the microscopic anatomy of the attached gingiva.
- 15 2. (a) By means of fully labelled drawings show the microscopic anatomy of the periodontal ligament.
- 10 (b) Discuss the functions of the periodontal ligament.
- 10 3. (a) With the aid of labelled drawings discuss the process of intramembranous ossification.
- 15 (b) Make a labelled drawing to show the microscopic anatomy of the lamina dura.
- 25 4. Illustrate and write short notes on any five of the following:
- (a) neutrophile
 - (b) mitochondrion
 - (c) desoxyribonucleic acid
 - (d) basement membrane
 - (e) enamel spindle
 - (f) Tomes' granular layer
 - (g) reparative dentin

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 1966

First Year Dental Hygiene

PRECLINICAL LECTURES, DENTAL MATERIALS AND DENTAL ORIENTATION

Please answer Part A and Part B in separate books.

MARKS

Part A - PRECLINICAL LECTURES

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1. Outline the general and special instruction that should be given when teaching oral hygiene to an eight-year-old child who is a mouth breather. |
| 5 | 2. Describe briefly the treatment procedure for fluoride-phosphate application after the scaling and polishing is completed. |
| 5 | 3. List the characteristics of teeth before and after scaling and polishing. |

MARKS

Part B - DENTAL MATERIALS

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | 1. What effect has a greater w/p ratio on:
(a) setting time of plaster of Paris?
(b) strength of plaster of Paris? |
| 4 | 2. Name four requisites for a good impression material. |
| 4 | 3. List briefly the essential steps in manipulation of reversible hydrocolloid. |
| 4 | 4. What is meant by syneresis and imbibition as applied to hydrocolloid impression materials? |
| 2 | 5. What are the two types of rubber base impression materials? |
| 15 | 6. Discuss briefly how the shrinkage of dental gold alloys is compensated for in the production of gold inlay restoration |

MARKS

Part B - DENTAL MATERIALS (con'd.)

15 7. Define or explain briefly

- (a) amalgam.
- (b) carat of a gold alloy.
- (c) tarnish.
- (d) galvanic currents.
- (e) thermoplastic substance.

MARKS

Part C - DENTAL ORIENTATION

25 On the accompanying '282' Form, chart the following conditions:

6	67
2	

have been extracted.

5/ unerupted due to mesial drift of 6/. The mesial surface of 6/ is now contacting the distal surface of 4/.

6/ over eruption 3mm. each

5/ distal lingual periodontal pocket of 3mm. with the gingival margin in the normal position.

1/ mesial labial periodontal pocket of 2mm. with 3mm. recession of the gingival margin.

7/ 3mm. pocket on the labial with bifurcation involvement.

2/ erosion on the labial involving the gingival 1/3.

Loose contact between 4/ and 5/.

7/ mesial occlusal lingual amalgam.

2 silicate filling - mesial, lingual, labial, not involving the incisal angle.

Fixed bridge replacing 2 with 3/4 gold crowns on 1 and 3.

Cavities: 7 occlusal
 6 distal lingual
 6/ buccal pit

First Year Dental Hygiene

PSYCHOLOGY

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Dentistry

Annual Examinations, 1966

Second Year Dental Hygiene

CLINICAL NUTRITION

MARKS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 25 | 1. Describe two methods of dietary restriction which may be used for patients with dental caries. What caries activity tests may be used along with these? |
| 15 | 2. List all possible means by which a family with a limited food budget can improve the diet of the family and at the same time reduce costs. |
| 20 | 3. It is possible to estimate approximately the nutritional adequacy of a diet by using a qualitative method of diet analysis - Explain. |

NUTRITION

Answer in separate book - answer any two questions.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 20 | 1. (a) Explain how (i) biological value of dietary protein and
(ii) relative proportion of fat, carbohydrate and protein in the diet,
can influence protein requirement. |
| | (b) Describe the way in which the protein requirement is calculated in the Canadian Dietary Standard. |

- 2 -

MARKS

- 20 2. (a) List the nutrients involved and discuss the function of each in the formation and maintenance of bone and teeth.
- (b) How does Canada's Food Guide ensure an adequate intake of each of the above nutrients for children and adults?
- 20 3. Discuss briefly (and in general) how the following conditions influence nutrient requirements:
- (a) inborn errors of metabolism
 - (b) malabsorption syndrome
 - (c) obesity
 - (d) pregnancy and lactation

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF BOSTON. VOL. I.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY S. KNEELAND, 1780.

—

THE CITY OF BOSTON, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled by a party of English emigrants, who arrived in 1630, under the conduct of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company. They found a small number of Indians, who were friendly to them, and who taught them the language and customs of the natives. The city was then called Boston, in honor of the Earl of Boston, who was the first Governor of the colony.

The city was at first a small village, but it grew rapidly, and in 1639 it was incorporated as a city. It was then the seat of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and it was the center of the colony's commerce. The city was the first to establish a public school, and it was the first to have a city government.

The city was the first to have a city government, and it was the first to have a city council. The city was the first to have a city court, and it was the first to have a city police. The city was the first to have a city fire department, and it was the first to have a city hospital.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
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Second Year Dental Hygiene

DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

MARKS

- 20 1. Less than one-third of Canadians receive regular dental care and yet the demand for dental care from the other two-thirds is not strong. Keeping in mind the experience in other countries, what realistic steps could our dental profession and governments take to:
- i increase the demand for dental care
 - ii prevent dental disease
 - iii improve the dental manpower situation to meet the increased demand for services.
20. 2. Outline two basic, but opposing types of community dental health programs. What are some of the problems which can arise with each of these types of programs?
- 15 3. There is a parallel between the methods or steps used in dealing with patients in private and in public health practice. List these steps for both private and public health practice so that this parallel is evident. Mark the steps which are fixed (i.e., their order should not change).
- 15 4. Why is it sometimes necessary to do very detailed examinations of small samples of children in school dental surveys rather than the entire school? What is the key characteristic of a sample?

MARKS

- 5 5. List the general purposes of school dental surveys.

PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Answer in separate book

- 2 1. (a) Give the chemical formula for hydroxyapatite.
- 2 (b) What exchange of ions can occur within the
 interior of a hydroxyapatite crystal?
- 7 2. Name: (a) the main organic constituents of enamel.
- (b) the inorganic constituents of enamel
 that increase caries susceptibility.
- 14 3. Outline the clinical procedures a dental hygienist
 should follow to prevent and control dental caries
 for a patient.

CHAPTER IV

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Second Year Dental Hygiene

Part A - PAEDODONTICS

MARKS

Answer Parts A, B, and C in separate books.

- 15 1. (a) Outline a routine periodic radiographic survey of a child of four years of age under the following headings:
- i films to use
 - ii film positions
 - iii exposure factors
 - iv important points to remember when taking radiographs for very young children.
- 5 (b) What changes from the above would apply when taking radiographs for an eight-year-old child.
- 5 2. Define ectopic eruption.
 Where does it occur?

Part B - ORTHODONTICS

- 5 1. Define "Orthodontics".
- 10 2. State the objectives of a preventive orthodontic programme.
- 10 3. Outline the role of the hygienist in a preventive orthodontic programme.

MARKSPart C - PHARMACOLOGY

- 12 1. (a) Name one barbiturate, and one other alternative sedative.
- (b) Name one analgesic compound containing acetylsalicylic acid (ASPIRIN), and one other alternative analgesic.
- (c) Name two antibiotics used in dentistry.
- 8 2. Give one example of each of the following agents:
- (a) Desensitizing agent
- (b) Absorbable absorbent
- (c) Vasoconstrictor
- (d) Anti-inflammatory drug
- 5 3. Give one effect for each drug, which may be observed in the mouths of patients taking:
- (a) DILANTIN
- (b) Atropine

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Second Year Dental Hygiene

MARKS

PATHOLOGY

- 10 1. Describe the process of phagocytosis and name the several cells possessing this property.
- 10 2. Discuss aneurysms briefly under the following headings:
 - (a) Definition
 - (b) Etiology
 - (c) Significance
- 10 3. List, and give one example of each, five etiological disturbances in the formation of developmental dental anomalies.
- 10 4. Describe the differences between geographic tongue and median rhomboid glossitis.
- 10 5. Describe the various sequelae of an acute apical periodontitis.

- 2 -

PERIODONTICS

MARKS (Please answer in separate book.)

1. Describe using drawings:
 - 10 (a) Factors which favour maintenance of shallow gingival sulci.
 - 10 (b) Factors which favour the deepening of pockets.
- 5 2. (a) List the three principles employed for reduction of depth of pockets resulting from periodontal disease.
 - 5 (b) Name, but do not describe, the main techniques used for application of the above three principles.
- 10 3. Describe a plan of treatment for acute necrotizing gingivitis.
- 10 4. List the signs and symptoms of dysfunction of dental occlusion.

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